

York

**Beverley Rural District Council.**


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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

**FOR 1920.**



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# THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, FOR 1920.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health  
• Committee.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have now to present to you my Annual Report for 1920.

The Population (Census 1911) is 11,627.

The physical features and general character of the District have been reported on former occasions, and are well known to you; the condition of the population is unchanged. The chief occupation of the inhabitants is, with few exceptions, that generally followed by a rural and agricultural population, and do not include any which is injurious to health.

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1920.

The Births numbered 256 as against 187 for 1919, this being an increase of 69.

The Deaths numbered 107 as against 141 for 1919, this being a decrease of 34.

## DEATHS.

During the year there were 82 Deaths of residents in the District. The Death-rate for the year was 7:30 per 1,000 per annum.

(The Deaths which occurred in the East Riding Mental Hospital are excluded from this and the following calculations.)

The Monthly Death-rates were. —

January .....	6.8	May .....	7.8	September	3.3
February .....	11.2	June .....	9.0	October .....	11.2
March .....	11.2	July .....	9.0	November ...	5.6
April .....	6.8	August .....	5.6	December ...	4.5

The highest being February, March and October, and the lowest September.

Deaths of persons belonging to the District, which occurred in the East Riding Mental Hospital and Institutions outside the District, increased the Deaths to 104, and the Death-rate to 9.74 per 1,000 per annum.

#### BIRTHS.

There were 256 Births registered in the District. The Birth-rate was 23.04 per 1,000 per annum.

The Monthly Birth-rates were:—

January .....	28.07	May .....	23.7	September .	23.7
February .	22.6	June .....	21.6	October ...	31.3
March .....	31.3	July .....	21.6	November .	12.9
April .....	20.5	August ..	18.3	December	28.09

The highest being October, and the lowest November.

#### NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever .....	12
Diphtheria .....	5
Erysipelas .....	4
Enteric Fever .....	1
Tuberculosis .....	30
Malaria .....	3

## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of Death in the District for 1920 are as follows:—

Diphtheria .....	1
Influenza .....	1
Erysipelas .....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	12
Tuberculosis Meningitis .....	3
Cancer, Malignant Disease .....	15
Meningitis .....	1
Organic Heart Disease .....	15
Bronchitis .....	6
Pneumonia .....	4
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	2
Diarrhœa .....	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis .....	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease .....	2
Puerperal Fever .....	1
Congenital Debility .....	2
Violence, apart from Suicide .....	1
Other defined Diseases .....	37

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107

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Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age numbered 7, as against 10 for 1919.

The Death-rate from all causes in England and Wales was 12·4, and the Birth-rate, 25·4.

The Death-rate from all causes in the District was 7·30, and the Birth-rate 23·04 per 1,000.

## WATER SUPPLY OF THE DISTRICT.

Broadly speaking, and excepting in seasons of drought, the water supply is adequate. With the exception of Brough, Elloughton, part Brantingham, South Cave, Molescroft, part

Beverley Parks, South Dalton and Holme, which are supplied from public works, the supply is obtained from wells, pumps and springs, and in some cases of isolated dwellings in the Wolds, from rain water collected in tanks and cisterns.

### RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Tidal River Hull in part of its course passes through the District, where it receives nothing beyond land drainage, and the effluent of the Filter Beds of the Beverley Corporation. Its water is not used for domestic purposes.

### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

That of the Wolds, the highest part of the District where the fall is great, is mostly open sewers. In the lower land, sanitary pipes are used as a rule. The condition of the sewerage and house drainage is generally satisfactory.

### SCHOOLS.

The Public Elementary Schools are kept in sanitary condition, and the water supply is sufficient and satisfactory. When circumstances so require, either in the interests of the health of the public or scholars, the Schools are closed. Every child suffering from an infectious disease, and members of the same family, are, as far as possible, excluded from the School. In many cases, however, no medical man is consulted, and therefore no official notification of an infectious disease is received. This being so, it is obviously impossible to carry out anything like a perfect isolation scheme.

During 1920, the following Schools were closed:—  
 Leconfield, from 12th January to the 2nd February—  
 Measles; Leven, from 28th January to the 1st February—  
 Measles; Tickton, from 25th February to 22nd March—  
 Measles; Ellerker, from 20th May to the 31st May—Scarlet  
 Fever.

### MILK SUPPLY.

There is no imported milk, and that of the District is good and wholesome. The Cowsheds and Dairies are under inspection, and are subject to Regulations. Their condition is kept clean and sanitary. I have not heard of any tubercular milk in this area.

### OTHER FOODS.

Butcher's meat is for the most part purchased from Beverley and Hull. In both places there are Inspectors of Meat appointed.

The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the East Riding County Council.

The whole of the District is being systematically examined, and during the past 12 months some 576 Houses and Cottages have been inspected as regards their suitability for habitation, &c.

The number of Notices served during the past year has been 1 Statutory and 82 Informal Notices, besides many requests made to owners or occupiers to improve and carry out minor works, and the result of such Notices is that all have been complied with.

During the same period two complaints have been received, and both have been remedied after visiting the site of the complaint. A list of works carried out is appended at the end of the Report.

All Houses requiring disinfection are disinfected immediately on receiving notice from the Medical Officer.

In the late spring the District was subject to very wet weather; in fact, there was rain on practically every day in April, it being the wettest April for some 30 to 35 years, when nearly 4 inches of rain fell. It was generally a wet summer, and during the whole of July it rained on almost every day.



Several new Houses have been erected during the past year, one large one in Molescroft Parish and another nearly completed in Brantingham, several Army Huts have been erected, converted and occupied during the past year in Eske, Cherry Burton, Molescroft, and other Houses erected by private enterprise in Brough, Elloughton and South Dalton, for which Subsidy Certificates have been granted, and two others nearly completed in Bentley Township. Other Houses were improved and extended in Cherry Burton, another converted to a dwelling in Bishop Burton, and additions to a House in Beverley Parks.

Great difficulty has been experienced in getting essential work carried out during the past year, particularly as to drainage, repairs to property, &c., generally on account of the increased cost of material, and the carrying out of this class of work at the present time being very expensive.

The Filter Beds in Westfield Park, Elloughton, have been thoroughly reconstructed and are now in good order and working well.

The Beck running through the Valley from Stockbridge to the Haven at Brough has been cleaned out quite recently.

The Scavenging Contract in connection with Elloughton Parish has been let to another Contractor, the old Contractor having left the District, and the Cesspool in connection with Mr. Clarke's property cleansed out and the outfall repaired.

The After Care Colony in Walkington Parish has had the drainage system amended and partly reconstructed, and the whole of the drainage now runs through an automatic circular Filter Bed before the effluent runs down to the open ditch in the Valley South of the Colony.

During the past year the Housing Commissioner's representative visited and inspected a large part of the District, and requested that more Houses should be provided under the Working Classes Act, and the programme for this Dis-



trict was considerably increased. Tenders have been accepted for 4 Sites, and the work is in progress on 2 of them. Other Tenders have been invited for fourteen Houses on two other Sites, and the same have been forwarded on to the Housing Commissioner for his approval; these have been revised and revised again to cut down the cost, and the amended figures are expected at any moment to again lay before the Commissioner.

### DETAILS OF SANITARY WORK CARRIED OUT DURING 1920.

Dwelling Houses inspected .....	576
Dwelling Houses, Notices served .....	83
New Houses Built .....	5
Have Building Bye-Laws been adopted? .....	Yes.
Date of Confirmation .....	1897 & 1902.
Dwelling Houses Disinfected after cases of ordinary Infectious Disease .....	15
Dwelling Houses Disinfected after cases of Phthisis ...	
Schools Disinfected after ordinary Infectious Disease	1
Dwelling Houses found Overcrowded .....	1
Dwelling Houses, Yards Paved .....	4
Number of Defective Privies and Ashpits Inspected	14
Number of Defective Privies and Ashpits Remedied ...	14
Privies converted into W.C.'s .....	2
Privies converted into Pail Closets .....	5
New Ashpits made .....	1
Ashpits Covered .....	—
New W.C.'s .....	3
Number of House Drains Inspected .....	24
„ „ House Drains Remedied .....	24
„ „ Drains Trapped or Disconnected .....	9
„ „ Drains Relaid .....	14
„ „ Drains better Ventilated .....	3
„ „ New Drains laid .....	19
„ „ Cesspools Inspected .....	12
„ „ Cesspools Removed .....	—

New Cesspools made .....	5
Nuisances from Animals Found .....	—
Nuisances from Animals Abated .....	—
Offensive Trades Inspected .....	1
Number of Notices Served (Satutory) .....	1
,,   ,, Notices Served (Informal) .....	82
,,   ,, Notices complied with .....	83
,,   ,, Nuisances Found .....	83
,,   ,, Nuisances Abated .....	83

Water Supplies:—

Houses newly Supplied from Water Mains .....	2
New Wells made .....	—
New Bore Wells made .....	—
Wells Closed, Water unsafe .....	—
Samples of Water sent for Examinations .....	—
Water Certificates Granted for New Houses in Rural Districts .....	1

Dairies and Cowsheds:—

Have Regulations been adopted? .....	Yes.
Date of Adoption .....	1901
Number of Dairies and Cowsheds on Register ...	34
Number of Cows .....	Varies.
Visits to Cowsheds .....	40
Visits to Dairies ..	40
Defects Found .....	6
Defects Remedied .....	6

Slaughter Houses:—

Number on Register .....	Nil.
Visits to .....	—
Number of Defects Found .....	—
Number of Defects Remedied .....	—

Unwholesome Food Condemned:—

Meat .....	Nil.
Fish .....	—
Fruits .....	—
Other Foods .....	—

## Common Lodging Houses:—

Number on Register .....	Nil.
Visits to .....	—
Number of Defects Found .....	—
Number of Defects Remedied .....	—
Canal Boats Inspected .....	—

HOUSING CONDITIONS FOR YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER, 1920.

No. of Dwelling Houses of which Inspections were made and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulation, 1910 .....	39
No. of Dwelling Houses found Defective .....	5
No. of Dwelling Houses found Defective, incapable of being made fit .....	Nil.
No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Notices were issued or other remedial measures taken .....	5
No. of Dwelling Houses in which Defects were remedied .....	3
No. of Dwelling Houses Closed .....	Nil.
No. of Unhealthy Areas represented with a view to Improvement Schemes .....	Nil.
No. of Houses included in Areas so represented .....	—

The County Medical Officer of Health has notified me that any patients suffering from Infectious Disease may be sent to the Hospital at Driffeld, which has been enlarged, and there should be no difficulty in admitting all cases.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ELFORD BAILEY.





BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

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**REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

(H. L. MUNRO, M.D.),

**FOR THE YEAR 1920.**

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Beverley :

WRIGHT & HOGGARD, PRINTERS, MINSTER PRESS.



*To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough  
of Beverley, acting as the Urban District Council.*

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my Eighth Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough.

I have to thank the Chairman (Mr. Alderman Scholfield) and the Members of the Health Committee for the cordial support which they have given me throughout the year.

My thanks are also due to the various officials of the Council for the willing assistance which they have at all times afforded to me.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H. L. MUNRO, M.D.,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

March 20th, 1921.





## HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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*Chairman*—MR. ALDERMAN SCHOFIELD.

The MAYOR.	Mr. Councillor GOLDTHORPE.
Mr. Alderman FOLEY.	Mr. Councillor LOWN.
Mr. Alderman WRAY.	Mr. Councillor MARCHANT.
Mr. Councillor BARTLETT.	Mr. Councillor MAW.
Mr. Councillor BUTT.	Mr. Councillor MUSGRAVE.
Mr. Councillor CARE.	Mr. Councillor WILSON.
Mr. Councillor ELLIS.	

Chairman of the Beck Committee.



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## BEVERLEY URBAN DISTRICT

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# BOROUGH OF BEVERLEY.

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### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

#### PHYSICAL FEATURES.

AREA:—2,411 acres, of which 1,217 acres are Common Pasture Land.

#### POPULATION.

According to the Census of 1911 the population of Beverley was 13,654. The estimated population for 1920 is 14,015.

#### SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

INDUSTRIES. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are Ship-building and Tanning.

INHABITED HOUSES. The number of inhabited houses in the Borough, according to the 1911 census, was 3,309.

RATEABLE VALUE. The rateable value, consisting of houses, buildings, and land at March 31st, 1920, was £57,420.

The Assessable Value (G.D.R.) was £52,449.

#### AMOUNT OF RATES, 1920-1921.

	Poor Rate.		G.D.R.		Total.
Parishes of St. Martin &					
St. Nicholas' .....	7/10	...	5/6	...	13/4
Parish of St. Mary .....	8/2	...	5/6	...	13/8

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS.

St. Mary's Ward .....	2,653
Minster Ward .....	3,524
	<hr/>
	6,177
	<hr/>

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT. WATER SUPPLY.

### THE CORPORATION WATER WORKS.

A full account of these works was given in last year's report.

The quantity of water supplied during the year was 183,301,000 gallons.

The number of houses which take their supply from the Waterworks is 2,124, as compared with 1,987 in 1919.

During the year samples of water have been analysed by the Borough Analyst, the Clinical Research Association, and by Professor Delapine, of Manchester University. The report from the latter is given below, and is highly satisfactory, showing that the system of filtration laid down in 1911 is proving most efficient, and that the water is free from contamination at its source.

COPY.

Public Health Laboratory,

York Place, Manchester,

September 15th, 1920.

Lab. Ref. Nos., 12538, 3632, 2191. Series L.B., W.B.,  
W.C.B. Received on Sept. 7th, 1920.

Authority—Beverley. Reference No. on Sample—

Nature and source of sample—Water.

Place where collected—Well, Walkington, near Beverley.

Name of Sender—Dr. H. L. Munro. Address of  
Sender—Lairgate, Beverley.

General Character of Sample—See Chemical Report.

Microscopical examination of sediment—

### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A. Aerobic micro organisms growing in 3 days in nutrient gelatine at 20 deg. C. to 21 deg C.	Average results of 3 exams.	
	No. of colonies in one gramme (15.43 grains) of water.	No. of kinds of bacteria clearly recognisable after incubation at 20 deg. C. for 3 days.
Non-liquefying bacteria	19	2
Liquefying bacteria .....	9	4
Other micro-organisms...	1	1
Total .....	29	9

B. Anaerobic micro-organisms.



## QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A. Bacteria associated with sewage  
or faecal pollution—

Quantity of water in which  
these bacteria  
were found.      Not found.

Bacillus coli communis ..... — 100 c.c.

## B. Bacteria associated with Disease.

Analysis by

(Signed) E. J. SIDDEBOTHAM.

## REMARKS.

This water is very good both bacteriologically and chemically speaking (it is, however, somewhat hard).

(Signed) SHERIDAN DELEPINE.

## COPY.

Colour, Blue. Turbidity, Extremely slight. Smell,  
Indistinct.

Solids, Total (at 100 deg. C.)—

Suspended—

Dissolved—

Mineral residue—

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 4 hours in acid solution—  
0.016.

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 3 minutes before  
incubation—

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 3 minutes after  
incubation—

Free and saline ammonia.....as  $\text{N.H}_3$ —nil.

Albuminoid ammonia ..... „ —0.0012.

Nitrous nitrogen ..... „ —nil.

Nitric nitrogen ..... „ —0.032.

Chlorides .....as  $\text{Cl}$  —2.7.Phosphates.....as  $\text{H}_3 \text{P.O}_4$ —present.

Hardness—Temporary...as  $\text{Ca C.O.}_3$       24.0  
Clarke's Method.      Hehner's Method.

Permanent... „      2.0

Total ..... „      26.0

Reaction—Lacmoid, Alk. Methyl Orange, Alk. Phen-  
olphthalein, Alk.

Gases—Dissolved Oxygen—

Action on bright lead foil, 24 hours—None.

Metals, Lead—None.  
Iron—Traces.

Acids—

Bases—

All the numerical results are expressed in parts per 100,000. (Grains per gallon, if given, are written in red).

Remarks on conditions affecting the results—

(Signed) HARRIS HEAP.

COPY.

Public Health Laboratory,

York Place, Manchester,

September 15th, 1920.

Lab. Ref. Nos., 12538, 3633, 2192. Series L.B., W.B.,

W.C.B. Received on Sept. 7th, 1920.

Authority—Beverley. Reference No. on Sample—

Nature and source of sample—Water.

Place where collected—Well, Walkington, from pipe  
after filtration and before entering Reservoir.

Name of Sender—Dr. H. L. Munro. Address of  
Sender—Lairgate, Beverley.

General Character of Sample—See Chemical Report.

Microscopical examination of sediment—

#### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A. Aerobic micro-organisms growing in 3 days in nutrient gelatine at 20 deg. C. to 21 deg. C.	Average results of 3 exams.	
	No. of colonies in one gramme (15.43 grains) of water.	No. of kinds of bacteria clearly recognisable after incubation at 20 C. for 3 days.
Non-liquefying bacteria	4	1
Liquefying bacteria .....	3	3
Other micro-organisms ..	...	...
	—	—
Total .....	7	4
	—	—

B. Anaerobic micro-organisms.

#### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A. Bacteria associated with sewage or faecal pollution.—	quantity of water in which these bacteria were found. not found.
Bacillus coli communis.....	— 100 c.c.

B. Bacteria associated with Disease.

Analysis by

(Signed) E. J. SIDEBOTHAM.

## REMARKS.

This sample of water is very pure from a bacteriological point of view, and good chemically (only somewhat hard). It is distinctly improved by treatment.

(Signed) SHERIDAN DELEPINE.

## COPY.

Colour, Blue. Turbidity, Extremely slight. Smell, Indistinct.

Solids, Total (at 100 deg. C.)—

Suspended—

Dissolved—

Mineral residue—

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 4 hours in acid solution—  
0.008.

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 3 minutes before incubation—

Oxygen absorbed at 27 deg. in 3 minutes after incubation—

Reaction—Lacmoid, Alk. Methyl Orange, Alk. Phenolphthalein, Acid.

Gases—Dissolved Oxygen—

Action on bright lead foil, 24 hours—None.

Metals, Lead—None.

Iron—Trace.

Acids—

Bases—

All the numerical results are expressed in parts per 100,000. (Grains per gallon, if given, are written in red).

Remarks on conditions affecting the results—

(Signed) HARRIS HEAP.

## PUBLIC PUMPS.

Of the 19 samples of water from public pumps sent for analysis, 12 were returned as satisfactory, 1 as unsatisfactory, and 6 as suspicious.

2 public pumps were closed during the year.

## PRIVATE PUMPS.

Two samples were examined. One was returned as satisfactory, and the other as suspicious.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Out of a total of 4,021 closets in the Borough, 2,218 are privies with fixed receptacles, 891 are privies with movable receptacles, and 912 are water-closets. During the year 169 privies have been converted into water-closets.

The question of privy conversion has received the close attention of the Health Committee during the year. A scheme for the conversion of a considerable portion of the town was adopted by the Committee and submitted to the Council, but failed to receive any support, and was referred back for further consideration. At the present time the cost of any scheme of conversion is necessarily very high, and would be difficult to carry out. It makes one wish that this important question had been seriously considered some years ago.

About three-quarters of the closets in the town may thus be said to be a direct menace to the health of the inhabitants.

No town can claim to be a healthy and sanitary place of residence if its Conservancy System is similar to the one that exists in Beverley to-day. No privy with a fixed receptacle can be called a sanitary closet; all are open to serious objections, and are the remains of days when sanitation was unknown.

The structure of many of them is bad, and the majority are in too close proximity to the dwelling houses. Others are too small for the requirements of a large family.

The method of emptying them is not only expensive and difficult to supervise, but is also disgusting and offensive. It is very seldom that the collection of night soil is up to date in any ward. The carts used by the Contractors are unsuitable for the work, and can often be seen to be leaking in the street; they are never provided with efficient covers, and the dry dust is allowed to blow about in the faces of all passers-by.

If the town was provided with a water carriage system, there would be no need to carry out the collection of dry dust in the afternoon, and we should be spared the experience of witnessing the sight of these disgusting carts making their slow progress through the streets after early morning. It is a curious coincidence that

one is always to be seen outside the Maternity Centre during the time of meeting there, thus demonstrating the difficulty, and one might almost say futility, of trying to instil ideas of sanitation into the minds of the mothers of the future generation amidst such conditions.

The whole of the scavenging is done by contractors, who are not allowed to deposit any refuse within the Borough without the special consent of the Council.

The following table shows the number of Water Closets, privies with movable receptacles, privies with fixed receptacles, in the different parishes of the Borough at the present time :—

#### ST. MARY'S WARD.

Fresh Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Privies with Fixed Receptacles.	Privies with Movable Receptacles.
469	None.	528	279

#### ST. NICHOLAS' WARD.

175	None.	595	284
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#### ST. MARTIN'S EAST AND WEST WARDS.

268	None.	1095	328
912	None.	2218	891



## SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF DISTRICT.

Dwellinghouses inspected .....	2
,, disinfectd after cases of ordinary Infectious disease .....	9
,, disinfectd after cases of Phthisis...	11
,, condemned as unfit for habitation...	0
,, found overcrowded .....	1
Dwellinghouse yards paved or concreted .....	4
New houses built .....	0
Number of notices served (formal and informal).....	101
,, complied with .....	84
Number of nuisances found .....	361
,, abated .....	304
Number of defective privies and ashpits remedied...	0
New ashpits made .....	0
Privies converted to W.C.'s.....	150
,, Pail closets .....	0
Ashpits covered .....	0
New W.C.'s .....	14
Number of defective house drains found .....	116
,, , drains trapped or disconnected .....	0
,, , new drains laid .....	66
,, , drains relaid .....	50
,, , , better ventilated .....	3
,, , cesspools removed .....	1
New cesspools made .....	0
Nuisances from animals abated .....	1

## Water Supplies—

Houses newly supplied from water mains .....	137
New wells made .....	0
New bore wells made .....	0
Wells closed, water unsafe .....	0
Samples of water sent for examination.....	

## Dairies and Cowsheds—

Number on register .....	46
Number of cows .....	131
Visits to cowsheds .....	120
„ dairies .....	186
Defects found .....	4
„ remedied .....	4

## Slaughter Houses—

Number on register .....	16
Visits to .....	1300
Number of defects found and remedied .....	1

## Common Lodging Houses—

Number on register .....	1
Visits to .....	364

Canal Boats inspected ..... 14

Unwholesome Food Condemned, 4 Beasts and 5 Pigs.



## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

There are four offensive trades carried on in the Borough, viz. :—

1. Tanning.
2. Tallow boiling.
3. Tripe boiling.
4. Gut scraping.

These have been constantly inspected, and have been found to be carried on satisfactorily.

## UNDERGROUND WORKSHOPS AND SLEEPING ROOMS.

None exist in the Borough.

## SCHOOLS.

The sanitary condition of the Schools in the Borough has continued to be satisfactory. All the Schools are supplied with water from the Corporation Waterworks.

**PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES :** When a scholar or any member of his household is notified to be suffering from an infectious disease, the teachers concerned are informed, and the child and the rest of the children of the family attending School are excluded until the patient is free from infection. In cases of diphtheria swabs from the throats of all children are examined before they are re-admitted.

**NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES :—**Whenever these cases are notified by the Head Teachers they are visited by the Health Visitor, who advises where medical attention is required.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION :—**The Medical Officer of Health is also the School Medical Officer, and in this way the two services are co-ordinated. The Health Visitor is also the School Nurse.

The full details of the examinations are given in the Annual Report of the School Medical Officer.

**FOOD.****PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM)  
REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.**

REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1920.

## 1. Milk and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of Samples examined for the Presence of a Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present and Percentage of Preservative found in each Sample.
Milk.	*29	Nil.
Cream.	—	Nil.

Nature of Preservative in each case in column (b) and action taken under the Regulations in regard to it.

## 2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct Statements made..... 1

(ii) Statements incorrect ..... 0

—  
1  
—

\*All these Samples were taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and were examined for Preservatives. In addition to this there have been 18 informal Samples of Milk taken under the Public Health Act, all of which were also examined for Preservatives and found to be free from the same.

**SAMPLES OF FOOD, &c. TAKEN**  
**during the year ended**

Samples.	Number Taken.	Taken Formally.	Taken Informally.
New Milk .....	29	29	0
Ground Rice .....	1	...	1
Yeast .....	1	...	1
Butter .....	2	...	2
Oatmeal .....	1	...	1
Pepper .....	2	...	2
Baking Powder .....	2	...	2
Ground Ginger .....	2	...	2
Sugar .....	2	...	2
Rice .....	1	...	1
Ground Almonds .....	1	...	1
Coffee .....	2	...	2
Camphorated Oil .....	1	...	1
Friars Balsam .....	1	...	1
Preserved Cream .....	1	...	1
Paregoric Elixir .....	1	...	1
Sweet Nitre .....	1	...	1
Strawberry Jam .....	1	...	1
Malt Vinegar .....	1	...	1
Samples taken by Inspector of Foods and Drugs .....	53	29	24
Do. by Inspector of Nuisances of New Milk for Public Health .....	18		18
Total Samples .....	71	29	42

# UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

December 31st, 1920.

Certified Genuine.	Unsatis- factory.	Remarks.
26	3	<p>3 Milk Samples taken Formally were found upon analysis to be unsatisfactory.</p> <p>No. 1—M. Fat 2.37%, S.N.F. 9.08%, Water 88.55%. Analyst observation, having regard to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, this Milk is deficient in Milk Fats to the extent of at least 21% on the Milk Fat required.</p> <p>No. 2—M. Fat 2.85%, S.N.F. 9.04%, Water 88.11%. Analyst observations, having regard to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, this Milk is deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of at least 5% on the Milk Fat required.</p> <p>No. 3—M. Fat 2.62%, S.N.F. 9.31%, Water 88.07%. Analyst observations, having regard to the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1901, this Milk is deficient in Milk Fat to the extent of at least 12.7% on the Milk Fat required.</p> <p>The 3 unsatisfactory Samples were from the same Vendor. Proceedings were taken, and a penalty inflicted in respect to No. 1 and 3 amounting to £2 10s. 0d. each. No. 2 Sample, there was no conviction.</p>
1	...	
1	...	
2	...	
1	...	
2	...	
2	...	
2	...	
1	...	
1	...	
2	...	
1	...	
1	...	
1	...	
1	...	
1	...	
50	3	
18	3	
68	6	



# BEVERLEY URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

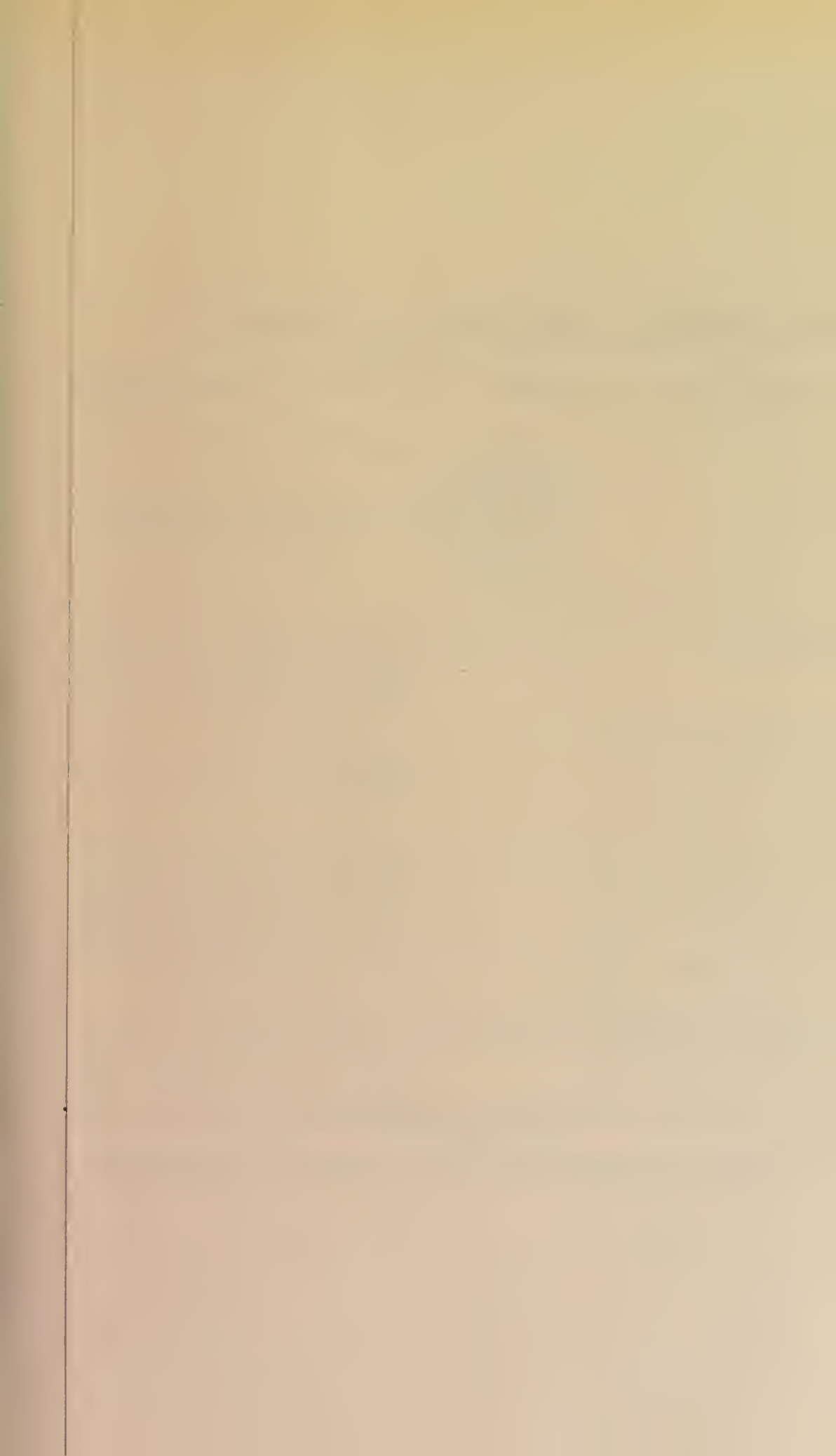
**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION regarding Samples not Reported to be Genuine, Year ended 31st December, 1920.**

Name of Article.	Identification Number given to the Sample in the Quarterly Report.	If any legal proceedings were instituted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state result, showing fines and costs separately.	RESULT OF ANALYSIS.	If any legal proceeding were taken under Acts other than the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, state the result, showing fines and costs separately.	If no legal proceedings were instituted, state briefly the course adopted in regard to each Sample.	Information (if any) as to previous convictions.	Remarks on any point of special interest.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Milk	213	—	"Clean, but has some water added to it."	—	A further sample was taken immediately after under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and was found to be genuine.	—	Taken under Public Health Act.
Milk	214	—	"Clean, but is 3.3 per cent. deficient in milk fat on the fat required."	—	Further samples were taken immediately under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. (See Nos. 404, 407 and 409).	—	Do.
New Milk	404	£2 10s. 0d. including costs	"Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 21.0 per cent."	—	All these samples were taken from one vendor, as well as another sample, 408, taken direct from the cows about an hour before Sample 409. Sample 408 was shewn on analysis to be genuine, but Sample 409 was deficient in milk fat to the extent of 12.7 per cent.	—	Taken under Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.
New Milk	407	Case dismissed by Justices.	"Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 5.0 per cent."	—		—	Do.
New Milk	409	£2 10s. 0d. including costs	"Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 12.7 per cent."	—		—	Do.
Milk	221	—	"Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 8.7 per cent. I am of opinion that this has been brought about by the addition of water."	—	A further sample was taken immediately on Sunday, Nov. 7th, 1920, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, but was found to be genuine.	—	Taken under Public Health Act.

Total Number of Samples not reported as Genuine for the Year ended 31st December, 1920.....6.









## THE VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, etc., for 1920.

During this period there have been 5 outbreaks of Swine Fever in the Borough, and no outbreak of any other contagious disease. The Sheep dipping orders have been complied with.

### DAIRIES, MILKSHOPS, AND COWSHEDS.

During the year the Dairies, Milkshops, and Cowsheds have been regularly inspected, and generally found in a satisfactory condition.

### MEAT INSPECTION.

The Butchers' Shops and Slaughterhouses have been visited several times weekly, and the carcasses of 652 beasts, 1607 sheep, and 483 pigs examined. The carcasses of 4 beasts and 5 pigs were found to be Tubercular, and destroyed with the owners' consent. All the remainder were found fit for consumption. The imported meat also was examined and several pieces in various stages of decomposition were destroyed.

F. D. McLAREN, F.R.C.V.S.,

*Veterinary Inspector.*

### RETURN OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES IN THE BOROUGH.

	In 1914.	In Jan., 1920.	In Dec., 1920.
Registered .....	4	4	4
Licensed .....	13	13	14
	—	—	—
Total .....	17	17	18
	—	—	—

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT.

#### STAFF.

The Medical Officer of Health is assisted by an Inspector of Nuisances and a Health Visitor, both of whom are whole-time officers. The Inspector of Nuisances has one man who is engaged in inspecting ash-pits.

There is also a part-time Veterinary Inspector,

# REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1920.

No. of Houses inspected under the Housing of the Working Classes Acts .....	2
„ „ Houses re-drained .....	116
„ „ Houses that were without a drain .....	0
„ „ Inspection Chambers fitted with iron air-tight covers .....	31
„ „ Ventilating (4 inches in diameter) fitted to ventilate the drains .....	3
„ „ Extensions to house drains .....	4
„ „ House drains choked and remedied .....	5
„ „ Privies converted to Single Pull Water Closets .....	164
„ „ Additional Single Pull Water Closets ...	2
„ „ Privy Middens where the ashpits have been dispensed with and rendered in cement .....	0
„ „ Privy Middens altered to removable receptacles .....	0
„ „ Privies provided with new removable receptacles .....	0
„ „ Privies provided with new cleaning-out doors .....	0
„ „ Loads of Domestic and other refuse removed .....	4236
„ „ Cases in which passages, yards, and footpaths to houses have been con- creted or asphalted .....	4
„ „ Houses re-spouted as a preventative against dampness of walls and foundations .....	2
„ „ Nuisances abated from various causes ...	304
„ „ Water Samples taken for analysis .....	26
„ „ Milk Samples taken for analysis .....	29
„ „ Houses disinfected after Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	11
„ „ Houses disinfected after cases other than Tuberculosis .....	12

During the Easter, Mid-summer, and Christmas vacations all the walls and ceilings of the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough were thoroughly disinfected and the drains flushed with disinfectant fluid.

THOMAS MOONEY,  
*Inspector of Nuisances.*

#### HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

There is at present no Hospital for Infectious Diseases in the Borough. There is a Small-Pox Hospital, which can accommodate 8 patients.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL ACTS OR GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT.

The general adoptive Acts in force in the Borough are :—

The Infectious Diseases Act, 1889.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1890.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment Act), 1907.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907.

#### FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

The number of inspections made was 28, and four nuisances were found and remedied.

#### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications received during the year was 86, as compared with 311 in the previous year. Measles ceased to be notifiable at the end of 1919.

The notifications received were as follows :—Scarlet Fever, 10; Diphtheria, 14; Erysipelas, 2; Enteric Fever, 1; Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 7; Pneumonia, 12; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 34; other forms of Tuberculosis, 5.

There was one death from Enteric Fever, one from Diphtheria, one from Measles, one from Erysipelas, 16 from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, one from other forms of Tuberculosis, and 17 from Pneumonia. Only one death was due to Influenza.

The arrangements made with the Beverley Town Nursing Association in 1919 have been continued, and the number of cases attended by the District Nurse was as follows—Ophthalmia, 6; Pneumonia, 5.

Three cases of Ophthalmia were admitted to the Cottage Hospital.

Diphtheria anti-toxin was supplied free as in previous years in all cases.

## Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1920:—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED. At Ages—Years.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages	Under 1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 and up'ds.	1 St. Mary	2 St. Martin	3 St. Nicholas	
Small Pox ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera, Plague ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	14	1	2	8	3	...	...	...	7	6	1	...
Erysipelas ... ..	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...
Scarlet Fever ... ..	10	...	2	5	1	2	...	...	1	4	5	...
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ... ..	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	2	...
Relapsing fever (R) Continued fever (C)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia... ..	12	1	1	...	1	3	2	4	4	5	3	...
Cerebro spinal Meningitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria ... ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	34	...	...	11	6	15	2	...	5	19	10	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	..	1	2	2	...
Totals ...	86	9	6	29	11	21	6	4	20	40	26	...

Isolation Hospital or Hospitals, Sanatoria.—Nil.



The Cases of the four principal Diseases were notified during the months of the year as follows:—

	Scarlet Fever	Dip'theria	Pneu- monia	Enteric Fever
January ... ..	3	3	...	2
February ... ..	2	2	3	...
March ... ..	...	...	2	...
April ... ..	...	...	...	...
May ... ..	...	1	2	...
June ... ..	...	1	...	...
July ... ..	2	...	...	...
August ... ..	...	...	...	...
September ... ..	...	2	1	...
October ... ..	2	...	...	...
November ... ..	1	2	...	...
December ... ..	...	3	4	...
	10	14	12	2



The following Table gives the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified since 1900 :—

	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Poliomyelitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Measles.	Pneumonia.	Malaria.
1900	2	44	6	17	10	2								
1901	...	28	7	26	7	...								
1902	...	17	18	14	7	1								
1903	...	6	5	8	17	3								
1904	...	2	3	51	10	1								
1905	5	108	3	5	22	1								
1906	...	112	39	48	13	...								
1907	...	27	28	5	7	...								
1908	...	21	27	11	8	...								
1909	1	27	63	7	9	1								
1910	...	57	28	8	16	3								
1911	1	4	59	18	5	...								
1912	...	6	19	9	5	...								
1913	...	2	12	...	8	1								
1914	...	14	8	1	5	...								
1915	...	42	6	...	19	...								
1916	1	9	15	...	11	...								
1917	...	14	7	4	12	...								
1918	...	4	5	4	8	...								
1919	...	63	7	8	6	...								
1920	...	10	14	2	2	...								

The following Table gives the number of deaths from the ten principal Zymotic diseases for the years 1900 to 1920 inclusive :—

Year.	Small Pox.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diarrhoea.	Typhus.	Enteric.	Continued Fever.	Polionmyelitis	Total
1900	...	...	1	6	...	4	...	2	...	...	13
1901	...	4	3	2	...	13	...	...	...	...	22
1902	...	4	4	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	14
1903	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	9
1904	...	...	...	5	...	13	...	5	...	...	23
1905	...	1	3	1	1	6	...	2	...	...	14
1906	...	6	1	...	...	22	...	10	...	...	39
1907	...	1	4	11	...	1	...	2	...	...	19
1908	...	4	1	...	...	9	...	1	...	...	15
1909	...	11	3	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	16
1910	...	2	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	7
1911	...	6	6	1	...	17	...	2	...	...	32
1912	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	3	...	...	9
1913	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	5
1914	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1915	...	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6
1916	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
1917	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
1918	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	4
1919	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
1920	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	5

Table giving the number of deaths from Fever (Typhoid and Continued Fever) for the year 1900 to 1920 inclusive, and the ages at which the deaths occurred :—

Year.	0·1	1·5	5·15	15·25	25·35	35·45	45·55	55·65	65·75	Total
1900	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
1901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
1903	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1904	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
1905	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
1906	...	...	3	4	1	2	...	...	...	10
1907	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
1908	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
1909	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1910	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
1911	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
1912	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
1913	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1916	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1917	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1918	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
1919	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1920	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	2	9	10	6	4	2	1	1	35

## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year the following notifications were received:—

Tuberculosis of the Lungs .....	34
"    "    " Cervical glands .....	4
"    "    " Hip-joint .....	1
	—
Total .....	39
	—

The cases were situated as follows:—

St. Mary's Parish .....	6
St. Martin's Parish .....	21
St. Nicholas' Parish .....	12
	—
	39
	—

The following Table gives the ages and sexes of the cases:—

Males.									
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Total.
Pulmonary .....	0	0	3	2	7	1	0	0	13
Non-Pulmonary .....	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total .....	0	0	5	2	7	1	0	0	15
Females.									
	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	Total.
Pulmonary .....	0	0	8	4	5	2	2	0	21
Non-Pulmonary .....	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Total .....	0	0	11	4	5	2	2	0	24

There was an increase of 4 in the number of cases notified in 1920 as compared with 1919: there were 16 deaths due to Pulmonary Tuberculosis as against 8 in 1919.

It will be noticed that, out of 39 notifications received, 21 were from St. Martin's Parish.

## MEANS OF PREVENTING MORTALITY IN CHILDBIRTH AND INFANCY.

The Midwives' Act, 1902, is administered by the County Council. There are three certified midwives practising in the Borough, one of whom is employed by the Beverley Town Nursing Association, to which the Council makes an annual payment of 25 guineas.

During the year 372 births were notified, and 309 were visited by the Health Visitor. The total number of visits made was 1,046. Of the babies visited, 37 were found to be bottle-fed at the first visit.

250 births were notified by midwives, 114 by doctors, and 8 by the Registrar. 249 notifications were received within 48 hours of the birth.

559 visits were paid by the Health Visitor to children between the ages of 1 and 5, and 24 children not attending school were treated at the School Clinic.

The Maternity Centre was open on 45 occasions, and the average attendance was 21. The total number of babies attending was 103, including 69 new cases.

Only one baby attending the Centre died during the year; this was a baby that was born outside the Borough and was in a very delicate condition when brought to Beverley.

Milk was provided free to 4 babies where the mother could not afford to provide sufficient nourishment.

A Sewing Class has been held fortnightly at the Centre, and Miss Sugden, of the Minster Girls' School, has kindly acted as teacher.

Competitions were again held at Mid-summer and Christmas to stimulate interest on the part of the mothers. The Ladies Committee has again rendered very valuable assistance.

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 34, as compared with 19 in the previous year, when the number of births registered was 252. Of this number, 15 occurred in the first week of life, and 28 within six months of birth.

The mortality per 1,000 births registered was 92.3, as compared with 75 in 1919. The rate for England and Wales was 80.

8 deaths were due to premature birth, 4 to convulsions, 12 to congenital debility or marasmus, 2 to pneumonia, and 2 to diarrhœa.

There were no cases of puerperal fever. One death was attributed to parturition.

All the cases of ophthalmia recovered completely without any permanent injury. 3 cases were admitted to the Beverley Cottage Hospital at the expense of the Council.

One case of marasmus and one of diarrhœa were also admitted there under the Child Welfare Scheme.

## INFANT

1920. NETT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT

Causes of Death.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.
All Causes.	{ Certified .....	15	2	2	...	19
	{ Uncertified .....	...	...	...	...	...
{ Small-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Chicken-pox .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Measles .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Scarlet Fever .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Whooping Cough .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Diphtheria and Croup .....		...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Tuberculosis Meningitis .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Abdominal Tuberculosis .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases .....		...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis (not Tuberculosis) .....		...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions .....		3	1	...	...	4
Laryngitis .....		...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis .....		...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia (all forms) .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Diarrhœa .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Enteritis .....		...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis .....		...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis .....		...	...	...	...	...
Rickets .....		...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying .....		...	...	...	...	...
Injury at Birth .....		...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis .....		...	...	...	...	...
{ Congenital Malformations .....		...	1	...	...	1
{ Premature Birth .....		4	...	...	...	6
{ Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus .....		8	...	2	...	8
Other Causes .....		...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....		15	2	2	...	19







**VITAL STATISTICS.****BIRTHS.**

During the year 368 births were registered in the Borough. The birth-rate on an estimated population of 14,015, as given by the Registrar General, is 26.2, as against 19 in 1919. The rate for England and Wales was 25.4.

The increase of births over deaths, representing the natural increase of the population, was 160, as compared with 76 in 1919.

Of the 368 births registered, 188 were males and 180 females. Of these, 13 males and 14 females were illegitimate.

Of the 34 deaths of children under one year of age, 17 were males and 17 females.

4 illegitimate children died under one year of age.

**DEATHS.**

The total number of deaths during the year was 208, 101 males and 107 females. Of this number, 17 took place outside the Borough, 3 occurring at the East Riding Mental Hospital and 6 at the Hull Royal Infirmary.

The death rate on an estimated population of 14,015 was 14.8 per 1,000. In the previous year the rate was 13.1 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.4 per 1,000.

The principal causes of death were: Influenza, 1; Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 16; Cancer, 25; Organic Heart Disease, 25; Bronchitis, 8; Pneumonia, 17; Violence, 3; Suicide, 2; Congenital Debility, etc., 21.

There were 33 deaths, including residents and non-residents, in Public Institutions within the Borough.

There were 88 deaths at the age of 65 and upwards, accounting for 42.3 per cent. of the total mortality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.							MALES.	FEMALES.
CIVILIANS ONLY.								
ALL CAUSES ... ..							101	107
1.	Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
2.	Small Pox...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
4.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	Diphtheria and Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
8.	Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
10.	Tuberculosis Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	Other Tuberculosis Diseases...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
12.	Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	...	...	...	...	10	15
13.	Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
14.	Meningitis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	12	13
16.	Bronchitis...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
17.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	6	11
18.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
19.	Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
20.	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21A.	Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
23.	Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	Parturition, apart from Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25.	Congenital Debility, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	8	13
26.	Violence, apart from Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
27.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
28.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	35	31
29.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Special Causes (included above):								
	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### HOUSING.

Considerable progress has been made during the year with the Housing Scheme for the erection of 145 houses in Grovehill Road. None of the houses are yet fit for tenants, but it is expected that the first two will be occupied very shortly.

It has been impossible to take any action with regard to overcrowding owing to the scarcity of houses.

No systematic inspection of houses under the Public Health or Housing Acts has been undertaken during the year.



